

in altitude. If a line be drawn from Kent, Connecticut¹ southwest to Tannersville, Pa., Pine Swamp will be found to lie a little to the north of it, and the occurrence of the parasite there is of interest as adding a station along its southern range rather than as extending the range southward, and also as adding one on the eastern side of the Delaware Valley to those already known in the same region on the western.

The material in the herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences shows a somewhat wider distribution of the species in Pennsylvania than is assigned to it in the local Floras. Porter's "Flora of Pennsylvania" records it only from Monroe and Pike Counties,—or rather inadvertently appears to do so. But Lehigh Pond, one of the two stations given for Monroe, is in Wayne Co. Taylor's "Flora of the Vicinity of New York" gives its Pennsylvania range as "Mountain summits in Pike and Monroe Counties," and Twining's "Flora of Northeastern Pennsylvania" notes only Tannersville and Lehigh Pond. It may, therefore, not be without interest to add a list of the collections at hand. They are:

Monroe County

Tannersville, Sept. 10, 1896, *Walter Seibert*; and a series of others collected there at subsequent dates by various botanists.

Pike County

Spruce Pond, July 9–16, 1899, *Stewardson Brown*.

Mud Pond, July 9–16, 1899, *Brown & Saunders*.

Wayne County

Marsh above Lehigh Pond, 1886, *Dudley*.

Sullivan County

Shadynook, July 16, 1901, *Stewardson Brown*.

Near Lopez, August 25, 1908, *C. S. Williamson*.

Dr. Witmer Stone tells me that Shadynook—a name not to be found on most maps—is about 2½ miles from Lopez, and the two Sullivan Co. collections may quite probably come from the same place.—ARTHUR N. LEEDS, The Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

RORIPPA AMPHIBIA IN FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONNECTICUT.—On June 8, 1930, while driving along the Danbury Road in the Town of Ridgefield, the writer's attention was attracted by a colony of plants of the mustard family which had an unfamiliar look. Failing to

¹ The southernmost point of its distribution in Connecticut according to Eaton's map in the issue of RHODORA quoted above.

identify the plant, a specimen was sent to Mr. C. A. Weatherby, who very kindly reports as follows: "*Rorippa amphibia* (L.) Bess.—Except for one old record, now proved erroneous, the only American locality for this species is on the St. Lawrence River, near Montreal, where it grows luxuriantly in shallow water (Brother Marie-Victorin)."

At the Ridgefield station for this plant none of the plants were growing in water. Some in fact were on very dry soil, though near a ditch. Two possible means of introduction suggest themselves. A railroad runs within a hundred yards of the colony while on the opposite side is a newly established nursery.—LEONARD J. BRADLEY, Wilton, Conn.

PEDICULARIS LABRADORICA.—It seems to have been generally overlooked that the boreal species, which is regularly passing as *Pedicularis euphrasioides* Stephan in Willd. Sp. Pl. iii¹. 204 (1801), has an earlier and valid name which should be revived. The species was published and clearly illustrated in Houttuyn, Pflanzensyst. viii. 39, t. 57C (1782). When he took up Stephan's manuscript-name, Willdenow knew of *P. labradorica*, which he treated as an American variety of the Asiatic species of Stephan, as " β . *P. (labradorica)*". I have not seen the Stephan material, but the Siberian plant is usually considered identical with the American. The latter, at least, should be called *P. LABRADORICA* Houttuyn (1782) rather than *P. euphrasioides* Stephan (1801).—M. L. FERNALD.

NOTES ON VACCINIACEAE

W. W. ASHE

VACCINIUM § CYANOCOCCUS Gray

VACCINIUM **missouriense**, sp. nov. Frutex 2–5 dm., *Vaccinio V. Margarettae* dicto potius quam *V. vacillanti*, baccis nigris nitidis et racemis pubescentibus similis, differt tamen foliis crassis, subdistichis, oblongis, lanceolatis vel oblanceolatis, basi acutis. Ramuli griseo-pubescentes. Folia decidua, crassa, lanceolata, oblanceolata vel oblonga, 3.5–5 cm. longa, 1.5–2 cm. lata, acuta, basi cuneata, integra, supra minute pubescentia, subtus griseo-pubescentia, subdisticha. Racemi breves conferti, pedunculis et saepe pedicellis pubescentibus. Baccae nigrae, nitidae, nunquam glaucae, parvae, 5–7 mm. diametro. Flores non visi.—Prope Monteer, MISSOURI. *V. vacillans* var. *Missouriense* Ashe in Torrey 25: 10. 1925.

A straggling shrub 2–5 dm. high with underground stems, twigs green, pubescent with short curved grayish hairs persistent until the